Quiz 3-21-16  
Chapter 9 – The Judiciary  
  
1. Which of the following is not true about civil cases?   
a. The plaintiff and defendant are often private parties.   
b. The dispute is usually set out in a petition.   
c. The final court remedy is relief from or compensation for the violation of legal rights.   
d. There are tougher rules of procedure to balance or weigh the evidence..   
  
2. To prove a defendant guilty in a criminal case, the state must provide   
a. a preponderance of the evidence.   
b. enough evidence that at least three-fourths of the jurors agree to guilt.   
c. more evidence than the defense.   
d. sufficient evidence that jurors will believe the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt..   
  
3. Original jurisdiction of a court involves all of the following except   
a. the viewing of material evidence.   
b. the examination of evidence to determine guilt in criminal cases or responsibility in civil cases.   
c. a trial that involves the determination of fact and the application of law.   
d. a review of the record..   
  
4. Appellate proceedings are based on   
a. burden of proof.   
b. documentary evidence.   
c. witnesses.   
d. review of law as applied in the original court..   
  
5. Which of the following courts is included in a city’s charter?   
a. Municipal.   
b. District   
c. Justice of the peace   
d. Appeals 

6. Which branch of government authorizes city governments to determine whether their municipal courts are courts of record?   
a. State legislature.   
b. City government   
c. State judiciary   
d. U.S. Department of Justice   
  
7. The Supreme Court consists of one chief justice and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ associate justices.   
a. three   
b. five   
c. eight.   
d. two   
  
8. In 1989, in which court case did the Texas Supreme Court unanimously declare that the huge disparities between rich and poor school districts were unacceptable and ordered changes in the financing of Texas’s public schools?   
a. Edgewood v. Kirby.   
b. Edgewood v. SAISD   
c. Edgewood v. Perry   
d. Rodriguez v. Edgewood   
  
9. When grand juries consider matters independent of the district attorney’s recommendation, they are called   
a. “runaway” grand juries..   
b. “common sense” grand juries.   
c. “information” grand juries.   
d. “jury wheels.”   
  
10. Which of the following is not a criticism of the Texas method of selecting judges?   
a. Citizens vote for the party without knowing whose running.   
b. Large contributions to judges give the appearance of justice being bought.   
c. Too much advantage is given to incumbency.   
d. Judges elections are nonpartisan.. 